

#### CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Raspberry vinegar  
Fenugreek  
Anchovy and bloater paste  
Sardines &c.  
E. C. WEEKS AND CO.,  
450, George-st.







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**WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.**  
THE undersigned is a cash buyer of all descriptions of wool and sheepskins.  
J. H. ATKINSON, Wool Store,  
376, Pitt-street.  
2329

**WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.**  
THE undersigned are cash purchasers of the above.  
J. T. ARMISTEAD AND CO.,  
King-street, Newcastle 16.  
78

**WOOL, TALLOW, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE.**  
THE undersigned will make cash advances on Wool, Tallow, and other Colonial Produce, consigned to their friends in London or Liverpool.  
BEIT AND SONS,  
Macquarie-place.  
2649

**NOTICE.**—All Letters addressed to Mr. H. TAYLOR, 44, Macquarie-street, Parramatta, must be prepaid, or they will be refused.  
2900

**NOTICE.**  
THE undersigned having proceeded to San Francisco in the schooner *Johanna* and *Olivia*, has fully empowered Mr. F. C. LAMOTHE, of E. Alfred, Balaclava, to act in all cases on his behalf.  
R. H. DAWSON.  
Late of Bedford, Hunter River.  
February 8.  
2974

**NOTICE.**  
THE undersigned having proceeded to San Francisco to establish himself there as merchant and agent, offers his services to such as may have occasion to make use of them.  
R. H. DAWSON.  
Late of Bedford, Hunter River.  
February 8.  
2975

**WILLIAM BROWN, SENIOR,**  
SON OF WILLIAM BROWN, FORMERLY OF PORTLAND, VICTORIA, AND AFTERWARDS OF SAN FRANCISCO.  
HE above named party emigrated to San Francisco in 1853, and subsequently settled in Leavenworth and Portland, B.C., where latter place he arrived in Sydney by the ship *China*, in 1867. The undersigned will be obliged to any party who can give any information respecting the present residence of the above-named individual.  
MONTFORD, GRAHAM, AND CO.  
2119

**TO CARPENTERS AND CABINET-MAKERS.**  
No. 59 55.  
TENDERS are required by the Commissioners of National Education for the construction of a Church of England, and other fittings for the National School House, Upper Fort-street.  
Also, for the erection of fences, privies, &c., for the same establishment.  
Plans and specifications may be seen at this Office, on application to the Secretary, or to Mr. Henry Robertson, Architect to the Commissioners, 99, Pitt-street.  
Sealed tenders to be delivered at this Office, on or before Monday, the 26th instant. Security required.  
By order of the Board,  
W. C. WILLS,  
Secretary.  
National Education Office,  
Sydney, February 15.  
3109

**TO BUILDERS.**  
TENDERS are required for the erection of a house in Market-street. For particulars enquire of JAMES MITCHELL, Pastry Cook and Confectioner, Market-street West, where the plan and specification can be seen. Not bound to accept the lowest tender.  
2948

**SERVANTS AND MECHANICS** of every description, of good character, can be readily obtained at this office, either for town or country.  
Newly arrived immigrants and others seeking employment (both male and female) should apply.  
Wanted—married couples and various other servants.  
H. F. BRIMMER,  
Sexton's Registry Office, opposite the Royal Hotel, George-street, Sydney.  
Office open from 9 till 6.  
3123

**MASTER AND MISTRESS WANTED.**  
WANTED, for a large Hotel, a Country School, 47 miles from Sydney, a Master and Mistress, of suitable character and qualifications.  
Apply to the Rev. JOHN ELDER, Richmond; or the Rev. T. W. BOWMAN, Hyde Park Barracks, or at his residence, Bourke-street, West, Melbourne, Sydney.  
3151

**WANTED, two or three Butchers,** and one Gutman, for the Richmond River Butchery Establishment. Apply at the office of  
MR. CLARK IRVING,  
477, George-street.  
2084

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a Butcher,** to proceed to a large Boiling Establishment on the Richmond River. Apply to  
THACKER AND CO.,  
3650  
441, George-street.

**WANTED, a man and his wife,** without children; the man able to look after a pair of horses, to drive a carriage or cart, and to milk; the woman to cook and assist in the house, and both to make themselves generally useful. Respectable references will be required for honesty and sobriety. Apply to Mr. BRADSHAW, Windsor.  
2963

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a young man** who knows his business, as assistant to the drapery business.  
Also, a female for the fancy department. Two active ladies as apprentices are also required. Apply at  
P. FITZGERALD'S,  
Commercial House,  
264 and 266, Brickfield-hill.  
Sydney, February 15.  
3168

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a Master and Mistress** for the Parish School in connection with the Church of England, at Pitt Town. A competent knowledge of music indispensable. Salary £40 per annum. There is a dwelling-house, and garden attached. Apply personally, or by letter, prepaid, to Rev. T. C. EWING, Pitt Town Parsonage.  
February 15.  
3102

**WANTED, a steady Drayman.** Wages, 3s. per week. Apply This Morning to ABRAHAM BAKERLY, Sussex-street.  
February 15.  
3164

**A DRAPER'S ASSISTANT** WANTED at Waterloo House, 216 and 218, Brickfield-hill.  
3166

**HOUSEWOMAN WANTED.**—Apply to Mrs. T. WOOLLEY, Havelock House, Glades.  
3129

**WANTED, a good female Cook.** For address apply to No. 46, Havelock Office.  
3167

**WANTED—A good strong second-hand** butler's cart, or light spring cart. Apply at the office of Mr. CLARK IRVING, George-street.  
3166

**WANTED, a steady man,** who is thoroughly acquainted with the trade to take charge of a house; one that has been accustomed to the Grocery and Spirit Trade would be preferred.  
JOHN TAYLOR,  
442, George-street.  
3167

**GROOMS.**  
TWO or three good stablemen can bear of situations by applying to  
THOMAS R. JONES,  
H. E. I. Company's Repository,  
High-street, Sydney.  
3171

**GENTLEMAN,** who is engaged from ten till four o'clock daily, would be happy to enter into an arrangement with some family residing in Sydney to devote his leisure time to the education of one or more young gentlemen under fourteen years of age, as an equivalent for his board and lodging. Apply by letter, stating name and address, to W. D. CASE, of Mr. Piddington, Bookseller, George-street.  
3111

**WANTED, a Bread and Biscuit Baker;** he must be able to go through the routine of the trade, and of sober habits. Apply to  
R. MAY,  
King-street West.  
3180

**STOLEN OR STRAYED** from the Farm of Mr. W. MORRIS, near Berriam, in the early part of January—A dark brown Horse, with tail, white saddle marks, branded JO on the near shoulder, O under the mane offside.  
Any person giving information that may lead to the recovery, or bringing the Horse to Mr. GAY'S Inn, Floughed Ground, will receive a reward.  
3105

**CAUTION.**  
WHEREAS my son, Frederick Wells, aged 15 years, absconded from his home at the Glades, about five months ago. He is supposed to be harboured by certain persons, either in the district of Hattley or Penrith.  
Notice is hereby given, that any person harbouring the said boy after this notice will be prosecuted as the law directs.  
Description:—Name, Frederick Wells; age, 15 years; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.  
Wm. GEORGE WELLS.  
February 15.  
3099

**A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.**  
TO LET, a first rate business House and Shop, with water laid on, near the Herald Office, Lower George-street. Apply to F. WHITWORTH, Oil and Colourman, 482, George-street.  
3107

**TO DRAPERS, MILLINERS, TAILORS, GROCERS, &c.**  
TO LET, a Shop, in the very best part of Pitt-street, opposite the Theatre, and next door to Thomas Goudie's Confectionary Establishment, to whom apply. Rent moderate.  
3186

**COTTAGE TO LET,** on the Surry Hills, containing six rooms detached kitchen, with garden and good well of water. Apply to Mr. TAYLOR KILICK'S Wharf.  
February 15.  
3189

**STORE TO LET.**—An extensive three story Store, situated at the rear of 423, George-street, newly opposite the Royal Hotel. Enquire of Messrs. Brown and Son, Builders; Mr. R. SCOTTALL; or of  
F. WILSON.  
2765

**TO LET,** a Store in Port-street, lately occupied by Messrs. Thacker and Co. The house has been put in a state of thorough repair—contains ten excellent rooms, and is in every way suited for a gentleman's family.  
They will be let either together or separately. Apply to  
THACKER AND CO.,  
1231  
George-street.

**TO BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.**  
TO LET, an old established Baker's Shop, which has always done a first rate trade, situated in Parramatta street, opposite the Australian Arms Inn. The house contains three large rooms, besides the shop. The back premises are enclosed with a good brick wall. There is a large bathhouse with an oven constructed on the most approved plan, also a good kitchen and out-house. Apply to Mr. GEORGE FLOWER, next door to Mr. JOHN STALLING, 559, George-street.  
3082

**TO LET, Alvanley Lodge,** containing four rooms, kitchen, out-house, and out-buildings, situated in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite Baptist's Gardens. Rent moderate. Apply any morning from nine to ten, to Mr. R. M. FITZ, 265, Pitt-street.  
10763

**CAMPDOWN GROVE.**  
TO LET, furnished, the above convenient and respectable Residence, (late in the occupation of John L. Kettle, Esq.) situated opposite Linton, the residence of F. Wilson, Esq., and adjoining J. Donohoe's, Esq.'s, Campdown Lodge. It consists of a wing, dining, breakfast, bed, and dressing rooms, all handsomely furnished, a detached kitchen, three-stall stable, coach house, a garden containing two acres, and a paddock. The rent will not be so much as an object as a good kitchen and out-house. Apply to Mr. GEORGE FLOWER, next door to Mr. JOHN STALLING, 559, George-street.  
3082

**TO LET, Alvanley Lodge,** containing four rooms, kitchen, out-house, and out-buildings, situated in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite Baptist's Gardens. Rent moderate. Apply any morning from nine to ten, to Mr. R. M. FITZ, 265, Pitt-street.  
10763

**TO LET, an old established Public House,** in a populous and business neighbourhood, doing a first-rate trade, with every requisite for carrying on the public line. The house is large and capable of making the most of it by long only, with good yard and stable accommodation. Situation, George-street South. Apply to Mr. CHARLES ANSTON, Registrar, Market-street, corner of Pitt-street.  
3115

**THE COTTAGE TO LET,** (on a beautiful lease), adjoining the residence of Mr. Justice Murray, in Hunter-street. For particulars apply to Mr. H. E. JAMES, the Bishop of Sydney's Registry Office.  
3173

**TO BE LET, several Small Farms** of excellent Agricultural Lands, situated on the Lambrigg Estate, near the River Parramatta. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. F. HAYDON, Overseer, on the Estate.  
2976

**EXTENSIVE OLD COACHING INN** AND ESTABLISHMENT, at BERKHAM.  
These desirable premises stand on about two acres of land, and possess every advantage necessary for a first-rate business, fronting the Market-place, and bounded in the rear by the River.  
The large stone house, three stories high, contains spacious carriage box, parlours, and bedrooms, and a handsome ball room; the whole in good repair, and ready for immediate occupation.  
Two cottages, suitable for shops or private dwellings.  
A stone building, with oven complete, and well-floored granary, used as a contract warehouse and store.  
A large stone kitchen, with pantry, and servants' apartments over all.  
A substantial stable and well-floored hayrack, temporary stable, loose boxes, and sheds, in the accommodation of from 15 to 20 horses and carriages.  
A slaughter-house.  
Four convenient stockyards.  
Figures and out-buildings.  
There is also a garden of nearly an acre in extent, in which are about two hundred choice fruit trees, in a high state of cultivation, well sheltered from southerly gales by a high stone wall, and close to the river.  
The whole is securely fenced in, and with little capital may be made one of the most convenient and profitable concerns in the south country.  
Terms exceedingly moderate.  
Apply to the Proprietor,  
MR. PLOMER,  
No. 26, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.  
February 1.  
2243

**PUBLIC HOUSE TO LET.**  
THIS is a house to let, not of a common description, and where money is to be made, as the fortunate taker of it has only to go behind the counter, take money, and ultimately gain a rapid fortune. The house is situated in one of the most profitable thoroughfares in Sydney, is a corner house, the rent of it very moderate, and the going in without exception nothing at all in comparison with the profits to be derived. Apply, in the first instance, by letter, post-paid, to F. T. GERRARD, Post Office, Sydney.  
3038

**SALES BY AUCTION.**  
CAB PHANTOM.  
TANDON HARNESS.  
SIX BARRELLED GUN.  
TWO HORSES.  
MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 205, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, At 11 o'clock,  
A cab phantom, with harness up.  
A pair of tandem horses, a match.  
A set of tandem harness.  
A six-barrelled revolving gun.  
3163

**MR. STEWART** will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 205, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, At 11 o'clock,  
Five gig horses, four saddle horses, one City-club entire dry horse, two dry horses, two cart horses, three saddle mares, three ponies; one dry, gray harness, gig and carriage harness, one dog cart, one gig with harness, one pony phaeton, very suitable for an invalid, saddles, bridles, &c.  
3164

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Five gig horses, four saddle horses, one City-club entire dry horse, two dry horses, two cart horses, three saddle mares, three ponies; one dry, gray harness, gig and carriage harness, one dog cart, one gig with harness, one pony phaeton, very suitable for an invalid, saddles, bridles, &c.  
3164

**MR. W. G. MOORE** RESPECTFULLY begs to acquaint the public, that he will sell on MONDAY MORNING, At 11 o'clock, FURNITURE in great variety, comprising almost every article necessary for furnishing from the drawing-room to the kitchen.  
Also, a substantial London-built carriage, with rumble behind, in excellent condition, a very handsome turn out.  
And, Horse, cart, and harness.  
Large pair dray.  
Iron block and chain.  
At 12 o'clock, A grand pianoforte.  
Sundry goods, now on view.  
3174

**TO PUBLICANS AND OTHERS.**  
MR. W. G. MOORE has received instructions from Mr. George Scott, who is retiring from business, to sell ON TUESDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 19, On the premises known as the Princess' Arms, corner of Castlereagh and Goulburn streets, The Furniture, Stock-in-trade, &c., comprising:  
A fine motion beer engine.  
A ditto spirit fountain.  
Counter, legs, pewter pots, spirit measure, lamp, beer bottles, and in fact the whole of the bar furniture.  
Also, Ale and porter, both in bottle and draught.  
Pine-apple rum, its equal not to be met with in Sydney, imported expressly to order.  
Gin, &c.  
Port and sherry, in bottle and draught.  
The unexpired term of license of the House.  
A general assortment of Household Furniture.  
A variety of sundry goods.  
Terms cash, and no reserve.  
WEDNESDAY'S SALE AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR.  
20 CURRIERS, SHORHMEN, STONEWORKERS, AND DEALERS IN GREENGLASS.  
MR. W. G. MOORE Has received instructions from Mrs. Ogan, to sell positively, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 19, At 11 o'clock, THE STOCK-IN-TRADE of her late husband, comprising—Leather, beef blads, beewax, copper, Hemp and flax, patent leather Shoe heels and tips, Sewing, putting needles, springs, tools Nails, comprising—Cut and cast nails, hobbs, mixed blads Lath nails, battens, shingling, hurdles, &c. Also, A quantity of shop and other goods and sundries. Country people and the trade in general are earnestly requested to attend, as the whole of the stock must be sold.  
Without Reserve.  
THURSDAY'S SALE AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR WILL COME OFF.  
500 VOLS. OF BOOKS, Just Arrived from London.  
MR. W. G. MOORE Respectfully begs to acquaint the bookbelling trade, and the public in general, that he has received instructions to sell ON THURSDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 20, At eleven o'clock, An Invoice of BOOKS, just from England, amongst which will be found—Society of Great Britain, by De Lathauere; Wandering Jew, Mystery of Paris, Their French Revolution, Griffin's Scientific Miscellany, Black Book, Thompson's Chemistry, Evening with Prince Ombre, by Byron, and his Contemporaries; Tales of the War, Life of Anne, Works of Tindall and Paine, a Collection of Collected Women, Pierce Egan's Book of Sports, Mirror, Elegant Round Bible, Bannister's Bible, Savage's Moral Man, Waverley Novels, Life of Sir John Moore, Cooper's Novels, Dictionary, Lady Letty's Journal, How's Christian Traveller, Brydges's Miscellany to the Court of France, School Books, Spirit of Chambers' Journal, &c., &c.  
Also, An Invoice of Fancy Stationery, comprising: Envelopes, Note Paper, Embossed Paper, &c., &c.  
Terms—cash.  
3179

**JOHN G. COHEN** will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 140, George-street, ON TUESDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 19, At 11 o'clock precisely,  
German silver table forks.  
Ditto ditto do.  
Ditto ditto ditto.  
American clocks, brass works.  
Plated candlesticks.  
Firm-iron and leaders.  
Sawbones, a large assortment.  
Black handled knives and forks.  
Razors and cases.  
Magnum bonum pens.  
Brilliant, tassels and plain.  
Green and red paper.  
Looking-glasses, box and plain.  
Fountain pens.  
Navy blue cloth caps.  
Plated cutlery and frames.  
Beads, plated studs and trays.  
Terms at sale.  
3165

**SATURDAY'S SALE.**  
MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 205, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, At 11 o'clock precisely,  
Several tables, chairs, bedsteads, washstands, chests of drawers, &c., &c., and a variety of sundries the numbers to be particularized.  
Terms—Cash.  
3145

**INVOICE OF OILMAN'S STORES,** JUST LANDED.  
IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE AND BUYERS FOR THE CALIFORNIA.  
FOR UNRESERVED SALE.  
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD Has received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, At 11 o'clock precisely,  
30 Cases, each 2 dozen, assorted First Pickles.  
4 Ditto, ditto 2 ditto, quart ditto.  
2 Ditto, ditto 6 dozen, half pint salad oil.  
2 Ditto, ditto 6 dozen, pint salad oil.  
12 Ditto, ditto 6 dozen, 1 lb. Durham mustard.  
1 Ditto anchovy paste.  
1 Ditto herring paste.  
1 Ditto Gorgonzola anchovies.  
10 Ditto French capers, half pint.  
1 Ditto tomato sauce.  
1 Ditto cayenne pepper.  
1 Ditto Stouan's milk chocolate, in 1/2 pounds.  
4 Barrels bleached Jamaica ginger.  
2 Cans condensed milk.  
Terms at sale.  
3148

**TEA AND SUGAR,** TO CLUSEAN ACCOUNT.  
MR. CHARLES NEWTON Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, ON MONDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 19, At eleven o'clock,  
166 Half-chest ditto.  
314 Half-chest ditto.  
20 Bales fine Congo.  
10 Ditto Tawny.  
85 Tons superior dry Zebu sugar.  
15 Ditto ditto Tawny ditto.  
Terms at sale.  
3091

**MR. CHARLES NEWTON** Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, ON TUESDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 19, At 11 o'clock,  
20 Tons superior dry Zebu sugar.  
15 Ditto ditto Tawny ditto.  
Terms at sale.  
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Terms at sale.  
3091

**MR. CHARLES NEWTON** Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, ON TUESDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 19, At 11 o'clock,  
20 Tons superior dry Zebu sugar.  
15 Ditto ditto Tawny ditto.  
Terms at sale.  
3091

**SUPERIOR TABLE LINEN AND BOLLERS.**  
WITHOUT RESERVE.  
MR. CHARLES NEWTON Has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, ON TUESDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 19, At eleven o'clock,  
NINE BALES AND CASES of the undermentioned goods—  
6-8 to 7-8 damask napkins.  
6-4 to 10-16 ditto cloths.  
Ditto ditto union ditto.  
8-4 to 10-4 linen damask in the piece.  
4-4 linen nursery diapers.  
7-8 to 4-4 Irish linens.  
8-4 checkbook and dispers.  
8-4 bordered towels.  
6-4 check cloths.  
6-4 to 10-4 coloured table ditto.  
Terms at sale.  
2930

**DAMAGED BISCUIT, BISCUIT BAGS, CASKS, STAVES, HEADING, HOOPS, &c., &c.,** LANDED FROM HER MAJESTY'S SHIP *HEAVEN*.  
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, At 10 o'clock.  
ON ACCOUNT OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF HER MAJESTY'S NAVY, DAMAGED BISCUIT, Biscuit Bags, Casks, Staves, Heading, Hoops, &c., &c.  
Terms—Cash.  
2933

**BALES FINE FLEECY WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.**  
MR. SAMUEL LYONS Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, At 11 o'clock precisely,  
Two keys in square.  
28 BALES FINE FLEECY WOOL.  
By the returns of the Wool Sale for the 17th of 1847, per ship *Wair*, according to the Sydney Herald of the 5th July last  
5 Bales of the above mark sold at... 1s. 6d.  
7 Bales ditto ditto ditto... 1s. 6d.  
1 Bale ditto ditto ditto... 1s. 6d.  
1 Bale ditto ditto ditto... 1s. 6d.  
1 Bale ditto ditto ditto... 1s. 6d.  
And the year 1847 was unprecedented as one of bad prices for wool. The result of 1848 has not yet been received.  
After which, the following prices were obtained:  
124 Bales very fine Fleecy Wool.  
7 Bales Sheepskins.  
1 Bale Clippings.  
Terms at sale.  
2993

**MR. SAMUEL LYONS** Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, At 11 o'clock precisely,  
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**MR. SAMUEL LYONS** Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, At 11



# Supplement

## TO THE

# SYDNEY MORNING HERALD

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1850.

### WEST CUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A Committee Meeting of the above Society, held at the Rose Inn, Penrith, on the 22nd January, 1850, R. Copeland Lethbridge, Esq., V.P., in the chair, it was resolved that the Annual Show Meeting and Ploughing Matches should take place on Thursday, the 21st March, 1850, at Penrith; and that the prizes specified below should be offered for competition:—

**Manu.**—No stock shall be entitled to a prize unless it has been the *bona fide* property of the exhibitor at least six months prior to the day of show, and the age shall be calculated from the first day of January in each year. All the colonial produce must either be grown or manufactured in the counties of Cumberland, Cook, or Camden, and the competitors for the grain prizes must produce a certificate that the grain is the produce of land in his own occupation, and that the same has been cleaned in the manner usual for the market.

**A Prize of £2**—For the best plough drawn by a pair of horses, driven by reins.

£1 10s.—For the second best plough drawn by a pair of horses, driven by reins.

£1 10s.—For the best horse plough, driven by a youth under 18 years of age.

£2.—For the best plough drawn by bullocks.

£1 10s.—For the second best plough drawn by bullocks.

£1 10s.—For the best bullock team, guided and driven by youths under eighteen years of age.

Three ploughs to start or no prize will be given, and no second prize will be given unless the ploughs start, except for the prize for youths, for which two competitors will be sufficient, and the youths to be entitled to enter and compete for the best plough as well as for the prize for youths.

The Society's Silver Medal, value £3, for the best three-year old colonial thoroughbred stallion.

**A Prize of £2**—For the best 3 years old colonial bred cart stallion.

The Society's Silver Medal, value £3—For the best 3 years old colonial thoroughbred mare.

**A Prize of £2**—For the best 3 years old colonial bred cart mare.

The Society's Silver Medal, value £3—For the best colonial bred mare and foal, without reference to age or pedigree.

The Society's Silver Medal, value £4, for the best thoroughbred stallion, either imported (since 1st January, 1847) or colonial, without reference to age; limited to such stallions as shall be guaranteed to stand during the next season, either in the counties of Cumberland, Cook, or Camden.

The Society's Silver Medal, value £3, for the best 3 year old colonial bred bull.

**A Prize of £2**—For the best three year old colonial bred heifer.

The Society's Silver Medal, value £2, for the best colonial bred cow and calf, without reference to age.

**A Prize of £1**—For the best colonial bred cow.

£1.—For the best colonial-bred sow.

£2.—For the best sample of colonial manufactured tobacco—sample 55 lbs.

£1.—For the best sample of leaf tobacco—sample 20 lbs.

£2.—For the best sample of colonial wheat—sample 6 bushels.

£1.—For the best sample of English barley—sample 6 bushels.

£1.—For the best sample of oats—sample 6 bushels.

£1.—For the best sample of maize in cob—sample two 3-bushel bags full.

The Society's Silver Cup, value £5—For the best sample of colonial wine, without reference to age or colour—sample not less than three bottles.

The Society's Silver Medal, value £2—For the best sample of wine of the vintage of 1847, not receiving the cup—sample not less than three bottles.

£1.—For the best sample of colonial ale—sample 6 gallons.

£1.—For the best sample of colonial hops—sample 5 lbs.

£1.—For the best sample of cheese—sample three cheeses.

£1.—For the best sample of potatoes—sample one hundred weight.

£1.—For the best sample of olive oil, produced from colonial olives—sample 3 bottles.

£1.—For the best sample of colonial made hams—sample two hams.

£1.—For the best sample of colonial made bacon—sample one side.

£1.—For the best sample of colonial pickles—sample four bottles.

£1.—For the best sample of colonial preserves—sample four bottles.

£1.—For the best sample of colonial raisins—sample 5 lbs.

£1.—For the best sample of colonial parchment—sample 3 skins.

£1.—For the best sample of silk—sample two ounces.

£2.—To the manufacturer of the most useful agricultural implement produced at the show.

£1.—For the farm servant who has been the longest in the hired service of one master.

£1.—For the domestic servant who has been longest in the service of one master.

**N.B.**—Servants who may have received a prize from this Society before, will not be entitled to compete for these prizes, and no animal which shall have received a prize at any former meeting of this Society shall be entitled to compete for a similar prize at this meeting.

**CHARLES THOMAS WEAVER,**  
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,  
Committee Rooms, Penrith,  
January 29.

### HOMEBUSH RACES.

MAY, 1850.  
S. T. W. A. S. D.

**WILLIAM FOSTER, ESQ., CAPT. FITE ROY, R.A.**  
**ARTHUR T. HOLROYD, ESQ.**

**THE TRIAL STAKES** of Five Sovereigns each, with forty sovereigns added, for two year olds, T.Y.C. about half a mile; colts 7st. 7lb., fillies 7st. 4lb.; entrance, three sovereigns.

**THE ST. LEGER STAKES** of Ten Sovereigns each, five sovereigns forfeit if declared to the Honorary Secretary, at the Royal Hotel, on or before the 1st of May, with fifty sovereigns added, for three year olds, one mile and a-half; colts 8st. 7lb., fillies 8st. 4lb.; entrance, three sovereigns.

Entrances to be addressed under cover to the Honorary Secretary, at the Royal Hotel, on or before Friday, the 1st day of April next, according to printed forms to be obtained at Mr. Moffitt's, bookseller, Pitt-street.

No person allowed to enter a horse who is not a subscriber to the amount of three sovereigns.

In each race, where not less than three horses start, the second horse to receive back his stake.

**S. SAMUEL,**  
Honorary Secretary,  
Sydney, January 29. 2244

**ASSOCIATION**  
FOR THE  
**PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS**  
IN SCOTLAND.

The Local Secretaries beg leave to inform the Patrons of this Association and the public generally, that a list of subscribers is now open, and will close positively, (to go by the St. George), about the 1st March—so that those who are desirous of subscribing for the year are requested to do so early.

It has been suggested by the Committee to present to each Subscriber for the years 1848-9, the following Engravings in MEZZO-TINTO, AQUATINT, and LINE:—

1. Eyemouth Harbour, by E. T. Crawford

2. Moonlight, by Horatio Macculloch

3. The Fair Maid and Louise listening at the Dungeon Wall of the Duke of Rothsay, by Robert Scott Lauder

4. The Dead Robin, by R. T. Ross

5. The Gathering of the Clans, by Sir William Allan

6. The Sands at Sunrise, by D. O. Hill

7. Cockle Gatherers, by Edward Duncan

8. A Mountain Pass, by James Drummond

9. Bo-peep, by Thomas Peed

10. Interior of a Highland Hut, by the late William Simson

11. Borrowdale, by Miss Stoddart.

And there is every reason to believe from the rising progress of the Society, and their desire to carry out its object as extensively as possible, that the advantages to subscribers will be equally progressive with its own.

**W. AND F. FORD,**  
554, George-street.  
2993

**AUSTRALASIAN**  
**BOTANICAL AND HORTICULTURAL**  
**SOCIETY.**

**THE AUTUMN EXHIBITION** will be held on Friday, the 22nd February, at the **BOTANIC GARDENS.**

Attention is called to the Society's 4th Rule:—

"4.—That a subscription of one guinea shall constitute a membership, with the following privileges:—Two tickets for each Exhibition and free admittance for himself, and that such subscriber be admitted at one o'clock to the Exhibition, with right to introduce ladies, on payment of two shillings and sixpence each, and children at sixpence each. Members to be entitled to vote at General Meetings, and also to attend the Monthly Meetings of the Society; Members will also be privileged to introduce a friend at Monthly Meetings."

Non-Subscribers admitted at 3 o'clock by tickets, One Shilling each. Children—Sixpence.

**F. M. STOKES,**  
Secretary,  
3001

### ANNIVERSARY OF THE WESLEYAN CENTENARY CHAPEL, YORK-STREET.

**SERMONS** will be preached on Sunday next, 17th instant.

In the morning at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. JOSEPH ORAM, Wesleyan Minister, (recently arrived from England), and

In the evening, at half-past six o'clock, by the Rev. JOSEPH BASLEY, of the Congregational Church, Bedford.

\* \* \* A Collection will be made after each Service, in aid of the funds of the Chapel.

A PUBLIC TEA MEETING will also be held in the School Rooms beneath the Chapel, on Monday Evening, 18th instant, at half-past six o'clock precisely. Tickets—One Shilling each. 3011

**ANNUAL MEETING**  
OF THE  
**SYDNEY BETHEL UNION.**

The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in the City Theatre, Market-street, on the evening of Tuesday first, the 19th instant.

All who feel interested in the welfare of Seamen, are respectfully invited to be present.

The chair will be taken at seven o'clock precisely.

**ALEXANDER LEARMONTH,**  
Honorary Secretary,  
2971

**SUGAR GROWING COMPANY.**

A MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on Monday next, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the office of the undersigned, No. 297, Pitt-street.

**GEORGE KING,**  
Honorary Secretary,  
2989

**NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.**

**L. A. N. D.**—The Company possesses, under Crown Titles, extensive tracts of Land in the Settlements of Wellington, Nelson, New Plymouth, and Otago.

These are offered for Purchase, in Town Allotments of a quarter acre. (Suburban in Otago only, of ten acres,) and Rural of twenty-five acres each; and for Pasturage, in proportion to the quantity of purchased land held by each applicant.

The terms and further particulars may be obtained of JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Sydney, New South Wales.

By order of the Court of Directors,  
**THOMAS CUBBERT HARRINGTON.**  
New Zealand House,  
9, Broad-street Buildings,  
London, 1st August, 1849. 982

**MR. FLETCHER,**  
DENTIST,  
AT MESSRS. COHEN AND SON, 479, GEORGE-STREET.

(Three doors south of the Bank of New South Wales.)

**RESPECTFULLY** informs the public, that he stops decayed teeth without giving pain; supplies artificial teeth, which cannot be detected as such upon the closest inspection, and are guaranteed to answer the purposes of mastication and articulation.

**CHARLES.**

Stopping..... £ s. d.  
Scaling and cleaning..... 0 5 0  
A single mineral tooth..... 0 10 0  
A complete set, from..... 8 0 0  
Extracting..... 0 2 6  
Satisfaction given, or no payment taken.  
Certificates from medical men of the first respectability can be obtained.  
Private entrance at the side. 11153

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**

**JUST LANDED,** ex Raymond, and other late arrivals, and on sale at the lowest prices by the undersigned:—

**QUININE, OLIVE OIL** in jars, Cream of Tartar, SHELLAC, Phial and Daffy Corks, SOAP, in Shikins, CASTOR OIL, SENNA, Powdered SCAMMONY, Pepp Ash, TARTARIC ACID, Magnesia, GUM ACACIA, BLISTERING PLASTER, CUBEBES, Ext. COLOCYNTH, Hyocyan, Conil, Tassar, Belladonna, Papaver Alb., Fol Digital, LOBELIA INFLAT, Linseed Meal, Common and Patent TRUSSES, Chip and Pill Boxes, PLASTER SKINS, LINT, ADHESIVE PLASTER, MURIATE and Acetate of MORPHIA, BARBADOE, and Sootrins ALOES, Oxalic Acid, Citric Acid, POWELL'S Balsam and Pills, PERUVIAN BARK, Tincture of Bismuth, WHITE WAX, Camphor, Musk, Citrate of Iron and Quinine, Blue Pill, CALOMEL, Hyd. Nix. Oxyd., IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, SARSAPARILLA, Bals. Copahu, Kreosote, OPIUM, Res. BERGAMOTTE and LEMON, CROTON OIL, Lig. Opil Sed, Oil of Almonds, OIL OF CUBEBES, COD LIVER OIL, Oils of Lavender and PEPPERMINT, CHLOROFORM, RHUBARB, JALAP and Ipsecacuanha Powders, Acetic Acid, Sweet Nixs, BOND'S and WYMAN'S Marking Ink, OTTO OF ROSES, &c., &c.

Also,  
Just opened, 100 Boxes of superior **EAU DE COLOGNE**, which is being sold at a remarkable LOW PRICE, at the MEDICAL HALLS, 59, King-street, and Corner of Liverpool and Pitt streets.

**J. ROW,**  
3703

**JOHN GIBLETT, Tanner and Currier,**  
361, George-street, opposite the Market, will purchase butchers' hides and skins. 3080

**DR. DICKSON** begs to intimate that he has changed his residence to Clifton Lodge, Elizabeth-street South, opposite to Dr. Fullerton's Church, where he may be daily consulted as a Physician or Surgeon.

February 5. 2486

**DOMESTIC MEDICINE.**

**DR. GRAHAM**, on the Diseases of Females, containing their symptoms, causes, varieties, and treatment. 8vo., 12s.

Domestic Medicine, with a copious collection of approved prescriptions, intended as a medical guide for the use of Families and Invalids, 8vo., 21s.

—on Indigestion, with observations on some painful complaints, consequent on indigestion, especially Nervous Affections, 8vo., last edition, 10s. 6d.

**COMER'S** (Dr.) Physiology of Digestion, with remarks on the adaptation of Diet to the constitution, age, season, and mode of life, 12mo., 3s. 6d.

**BULL** (Dr.)—The Maternal Management of Children in Health and Disease, 12mo. cloth, 8s. 6d.

Hints to Mothers for the Management of Health, 8s. 6d.

**W. R. PIDDINGTON,**  
Bookseller, Stationer, and Printseller,  
485, George-street,  
Exactly opposite the Barnack Gate.

**ALBION PRINTING OFFICE,**  
113, KING-STREET EAST, ONE DOOR FROM FIFTY-SEVENTH.

**A. TROOD** begs respectfully to inform those parties who have hitherto patronised the above establishment, and the public generally, that the purposes carrying on the STATIONERY and PRINTING BUSINESS; and hopes by attention, punctuality, and the smallest remunerating prices, to obtain a share of their support.

**BEST LONDON PARCHMENT** always on hand, with Brief and Draft Paper of a superior quality.

Also, **SHEEP** and **CATTLE STATION BOOKS**, arranged for one year. 2934

**TO THE SETTLERS OF THE HUNTER RIVER AND FORT MACQUARIE DISTRICTS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.**

**W. PARSONS**, (late of the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company), respectfully informs his numerous friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business as a

**WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, AND PORTER MERCHANT**, in conjunction with a GROCERY STORE, at No. 244, Pitt-street, opposite Moore's Labour Bazaar, and solicits public support, assuring his patrons that their orders shall be executed with every attention to Quality, Economy, and Expedition.

**WILLIAM PARSONS,**  
244, Pitt-street, Sydney, February 12. 2905

**EDWARD COHEN**, of the late firm of E. Cohen and Son, Sydney, begs to apprise his numerous friends in Sydney, and the public generally, that he has commenced the business of Auctioneer and General Commission Agent, in Melbourne, where he trusts by constant attention and undeviating punctuality to merit a share of public support.

Cash advanced on goods for immediate sale. Any consignments may be drawn against to one-half the amount at ten days' sight, by forwarding bills of lading and invoices. 1154

**FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC.**

**THE Tolls** throughout the County of Cumberland are the same on Sundays as throughout the week, by an Act of Council which came into operation on the 1st January, 1850.

**G. DAVIS,**  
Annandale Gate, January 11. 849

**COLONIAL TWEEDS.**

**CHRISTOPHER NEWTON AND BROTHER**

**ARE** the sole Agents in Sydney for the sale of the **STOCKTON TWEEDS.**

**ROBERT FISHER,**  
Stockton Factory,  
18755

**COLONIAL TWEEDS.**

**THE** undersigned being the sole agents in Sydney for the **STOCKTON TWEEDS**, have always an excellent assortment on hand for the supply of

**SHIPPERS AND THE TRADE**

on liberal terms.

**CHRISTOPHER NEWTON & BROTHER,**  
Pitt-street.  
18754

**THE** undersigned have obtained from the Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society several valuable prizes for their Cordials and Liqueurs, exhibited in the Botanical Gardens, Sydney—these articles consisting of:—

Noyeau Brandy bitters  
Norfolk punch Gin bitters  
Ginger wine Aniseed  
Rum shrub Clove cordial  
Cherry brandy Peppermint ditto

Lemon syrup  
may be obtained wholesale of any spirit merchant in Sydney; or at the manufactory.

**J. V. LAVERS AND CO,**  
235, George-street, Sydney. 843







DIRECT PACKET FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.

ANNUAL MEETING.

RELURULA MINING COMPANY.

# ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald, GENTLEMEN,—That the numerous robberies both by night and by day that have been committed for many months in Sydney and its vicinity, should have called forth a strong expression of public opinion by individuals, and through the medium of your broad sheet, of the inefficiency of the police, is what at a much earlier time might have been expected; but the disgraceful outrages on New Year's morning formed a climax that rendered an enquiry into the efficiency of the Sydney establishment imperatively necessary; but what may be the result time alone will determine. In the mean time, it is the duty of those who may have a little time at their disposal, some knowledge of the subject, and means of reference, to give consideration to the subject, each contributing his mite with reference to the reconstruction and consequent usefulness of the entire establishment.

The concluding sentence of the Report of the respected and energetic Chairman of the Police Enquiry Committee of 1847, is sufficiently explicit. "They cannot however but strongly urge upon the next Council to take up the subject, and proceed with this important investigation until the desirable end is attained, of having an efficient police established throughout the colony," and thereby conveying that the police of the colony are not efficient, and that additional enquiry is specifically necessary. After the expression of this opinion, the question to be answered is, why was not the enquiry proceeded with during the session of 1848 or 1849? And yet both those sessions were permitted to pass over without either the Council or the Government mooting the question; the police estimates having been slurred over with a few petty and trifling reductions. The principles of either efficiency or improvement in the force have been left in abeyance. The tardiness of the Government in instituting enquiry respecting the state of Keck's Hermitage, Cockatoo, &c., has shown the unwillingness to apply the probe until the last extremity.

Whether we take into consideration the state of the towns or rural districts, no individual who has occasion to travel throughout the colony even for one hundred miles, but must observe the wretched state of inefficiency of the police generally; and that it should be so cannot create surprise—when there is no directing or controlling power, there can be neither system nor direction for any very useful purpose; and that the police of each district are left to do that which seemeth best in their own eyes, which in too many cases is the very worst for the community.

In this colony there are not the gentlemen of learned ease and independent income who in England attend to the duties of the Bench, for here the magistrates of the territory are either merchants or squatters, with a few medical men; and the necessary attention to their own affairs precludes them from giving up any great portion of their time to police duties. In Sydney not one-third of the magistrates on the roster give regular attention to Bench duties; and in reality the duties are discharged by some twelve to twenty individuals. This being the case, the magistrates have only a few minutes' walk from their country houses to the Police Office, can it be reasonably expected that in the interior, where magistrates have to ride five, ten, or twenty miles, that that be regular? The fact lies the opposite way; and the Bench duties being barely discharged by the justices, the management and control of the police generally devolve on the chief constables. As it is a fact that some of these functionaries are storekeepers, farmers, horse and cattle dealers, it is only to be expected that their first consideration will be attention to their own affairs; and as the sub must, to retain their situations, keep on good terms with their chief, they must be customers or lend a helping hand for the nonce; and as a return they must be indulged in employing their time in making shoes or garments, hanging about the public house, or in doing any other collecting stock. Prevention of crime ought to be the primary object in directing the police; but in practice generally it can scarcely be said to exist, as both magistrates and settlers could give evidence that for years a constable had not been through the district, except when collecting returns or in serving summonses or subpoenas for the Police or Petty Debts Courts. Now in order to remedy some of these defects, the police of the colony should be placed under adequate control, for it is irrational and unreasonable to continue to expend the enormous sum of eighty thousand a year, and that no adequate protection should be afforded to life and property. The first thing to be done would be the appointment of, say, two inspectors, one for the southern and another for the northern portion of the territory, leaving out Port Phillip; whose duty it should be to visit each police district at periodical terms, and there to inspect, direct, hear all determining in all cases of complaint respecting the conduct of the constabulary, either with or without the assistance of the magistrates, as directed by regulations prepared under the direction of the Government, and with power to dismiss or recommend to recommend the Government to do so. By such means as these, unity of action and attention to the discharge of duty would be secured, and a short time would show that a considerable decrease in the numbers and expense would be effected, and particularly if a superior class of men were employed, and not the lazy fellows who seek employment in the police—being too idle to undertake service. Another serious defect is the too prevalent custom of appointing the chief constable bailiff of the Petty Debts Courts. To the ordinary constables generally the summonses and subpoenas are given for service, and as there are fees, the police duties are seldom forgotten;—but something worse follows,—the goods of an unfortunate debtor are seized, the constable is placed in charge and paid therefor; although he does not neither can he discharge during that time any police duty, there are magistrates who certify, and he thus receives double pay. Is this honest? or might not a harsher term be employed?

Until the constabulary are prohibited from doing any duty whatever apart from their situations as conservators of the peace, they will not be in an efficient state either for the security or satisfaction of the inhabitants. To meet the expense of the appointment of inspectors, it would only be necessary to disengage the services of police magistrates, which the Council appear to think are unnecessary; leaving the bench duties to be discharged by the unpaid magistrates, and to advise with the inspectors what was best to be done for police efficiency in each district.

As the principal reason assigned for the non-interference of the police during the outrages on New Year's Day, it ought to be borne in mind that the force is the same as fixed by the committee of 1847, and that it is only a few months since the estimates for the present year were voted, and there was not then an allegation of inadequate force, or ought beyond reflections on an individual whose salary was not voted. Whether this colony having been again made a penal one, and the landing of convicts on its shores may have added to the quantity of crime, is worthy of enquiry and consideration; but in the mean time it may be useful to refer to the ratio of police and inhabitants in Sydney and Parramatta, they being so nearly the same. In Sydney—one constable to 491, and in Parramatta 1 to 170 inhabitants—the expense in the city being 3s. 3d., and in the town 3s. for each individual annual. If these sums are compared with payments in England for police protection, the ratio is marked indeed. In Bedford, one constable only is required for each 1273 persons, and in Chester one to 2370. But when we come to the rural districts the expense appears so preposterously great as clearly to admit of great diminution. At Moreton Bay the police expense for each inhabitant was 3s. 11d., in Cassilis 10s. 1d., Wollombi and Macdonald River 10s. 6d., and Soona and Murrumbidgee 11s. 6d. The matter of police is one of the greatest importance to the future welfare of the colony, and with your permission I shall occupy further space in your columns.

I remain, Gentlemen,  
Yours, &c.,  
ASMODEUS.

February 13.

We scarcely know whether a general workhouse do, livery or a general coal delivery into this colony is most to be deprecated.—Sydney Morning Herald, February 14, 1850.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald, GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to take up the thread of your excellent discourse. What say the authorities in Downing-street to your proposed alternative? Your money is all spent! I say you must not expect us to send you at our cost any free emigrants whatever; and as you declare to deal with Great Britain on any terms of mutual advantage, we must look out for other customers. We were willing to consult the interests of one hundred thousand colonists as far as we could do so consistently with our duty towards as many millions of Her Majesty's subjects in other quarters of the globe, but you cannot expect that we should, by any glaring partiality in your favour, expose ourselves to the loss of office and the contempt of our fellow-subjects. Moreover, when we have done our best (in the direction of conflicting opinions) to meet the wishes of the colonists of New South Wales, what has brought the inevitable result? Those gentlemen on whose opinions we relied and acted have silently and unworthily sneaked out of any participation in blame when their own measures have miscarried, or loudly arrogated to themselves all praise when good results have flowed from our interference. These and other similar crumbs of comfort we shall not doubt be compelled to masticate unless in the mean time drawn are pulled down, and politically speaking, our grinders are nearly all extracted. Our money is all spent! not as it might have been spent (if we had acted wisely) in the reduction of our taxation and in the internal improvement of the country, but it has been made away with in relieving Great Britain from a portion of her population—not less injurious to her and more useless to us than prisoners of the Crown, even if we had been required indiscriminately to pay the passage of the one class or the other. What accession of laborious industry, sobriety, or chastity has this colony received from the recent introduction of workhouse crawlers and juvenile prostitutes? Robberies, drunkenness, and debauchery, are confessedly more abundant now in and about Sydney and Parramatta than they were in the days of prior discipline. But our money is all spent! And what is the creditor side of our account? We have at last driven the Government of Great Britain to regard this colony merely in a commercial point of view, all duties of kindred or affection in the breast of the parent state are henceforward to be forgotten. We desire to stand upon our extreme rights to be a free and independent people. Another nail is driven in the coffin of Australia. The very men who have been clamoring against the employment of freed labour, and with equal zeal against the introduction of any labour whatever, will be the first to desert New South Wales in favour of Western Australia, which will as a penal settlement offer greater advantage to emigrants of all classes than can now be found in New South Wales. It is certain that the ministers of the Crown will do their duty by relieving Great Britain of her paupers and criminals at the cheapest possible rate; it is equally clear that this will not be effected by sending them at her cost sixteen thousand miles, and it follows that we must not expect any addition to our population, or increased value to our possessions, except in so much as we can raise money to pay for the transportation of labour by the sale of our land. If we have the control of the land, and put it up at the lowest possible price, it would require the alienation of an enormous quantity of land in order to create an emigration fund of any considerable amount, but even if the land be lowered in price, who will buy it? There are millions of acres of land, less remote than Crown Lands, for which no purchaser can be found at half-a-crown, or even less per acre. To induce a man to buy land, you must show him that by capital and attention he can turn it to good account; cheap land alone is of no use, he must have land, labour, climate, and market,

of such price and character as will ensure a good return for his outlay of time and capital. How then are our waste lands situated with respect to these requirements for successful employment. The fertility of the soil and the beauty of the climate are of an avail, because the population is small, and the price of labour is most monstrously out of proportion to the price of the produce of the land. The age of miracles is gone by, and New South Wales must cease to be a habitation for civilized men so soon as she ceases to offer to industry and capital the same or equal advantages with other countries.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Yours, &c.,  
CLIMAX.  
(To be continued.)

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I hardly know whether the letter addressed to Earl Grey (we have yet to learn by whom), and published in the Herald of the 13th instant, at the request of "Edward Weston," ought to be taken any notice of or not, seeing that the conditions it contains are so at variance with the present line of policy pursued by the Home Government with regard to the colonies.

I cannot, however, refrain from expressing a hope, that you will give insertion to a few words on the subject, one indeed that I had hoped would never again become a bone of contention in this colony.

The movement of this party—if even coupled with that at Moreton Bay—can hardly cause the slightest uneasiness to those who are opposed to the renewal of transportation, or affect them in any other manner than to strengthen their conviction (if it were possible) that removal of assignment was the single pivot on which their whole scheme turned; they have now openly declared it, in plain unmistakable language (assuming that the letter alluded to is to bear their signature), and removed all doubt on the matter that may have previously existed.

The ticket system has been tried with the late forced importations; but twelve months at low wages the employers have found to be too short a term to be of much service to them, for they find that at the end of that term, the ticket-holder takes his labour into the market, and obtains its market value (which no one requires to be told is still so high as to be fast ruining its employers). No, no, this ticket system does not work to their liking, and nothing but a slave will answer their purpose.

The assertion in the letter, that the petitions against renewal of transportation were signed only by the labouring classes, is so glaringly opposed to the real facts of the case, that Earl Grey (should that extraordinary document ever be completed and transmitted to England) can hardly be deceived by it. This circumstance, however, should not be lost sight of, the Ministers feel themselves frequently obliged to their eyes to consistency, and to act as politicians, and not as ordinary men, who will be guided alone by their own clear conviction. We know that Ministers are at present in a "fix," and know not what to do with the petitioners in a temper to make them catch at anything that will assist them in their difficulty; and he must be blind who does not see that the movers in the present matter, are calculating, for the success of this their last struggle, on the embarrassment by which they see the Ministers are surrounded; but that their attempt will fail who can doubt?

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
A MAN.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—There is a *genus irritabile* phenomenon as well as a *genus irritabile* custom, but neither occupies the first rank.

True genius of every kind is as free from petulance as from envy. If its efforts are pointed out by the wise it knows how to correct; if its merits are denied by the ignorant it knows how to despise. The scientific W. B. C. runs some risk of damaging his reputation by the quibbling and angry spirit which he is too fond of exhibiting. His carelessness also (for I cannot believe it to be ignorance) is highly censurable. Your correspondent who alludes to Aspinall's well, is undoubtedly in the right, although he gives an erroneous illustration. What I understand him to mean by the tube bent twice at right angles on the same side, one leg being twenty and the other five feet long, is in substance this:—that the smaller the orifice of the shorter tube in proportion to that of the larger one the higher will the water rise above the orifice of the former. This has nothing (as W. B. C. thoughtlessly supposes) to do with capillary attraction. It results entirely from the atmospheric pressure being greater on the larger than on the smaller orifice. The more the one is diminished and the other increased in size, the greater will be the force of the jet, until the water subsides to a state of equilibrium. But neither has this fact anything to do with Artesian wells, as your other correspondent supposes. I quite agree with W. B. C. when he asserts that water will arrive at a state of equilibrium in a wide as well as a narrow tube—if such tube be air tight. In such a case the water would flow over Aspinall's well if the source were higher than its surface; however, water is not air tight. But natural tubes are not air tight. There are various fissures in the earth through which the least pressure will force new channels to the surface. It is therefore important to diminish the pressure by diminishing as far as possible the volume of the water. When the well is narrow, and the volume of water consequently small, the vertical and lateral pressure will of course be less than in a wider shaft, and there will therefore be less liability for the water to force fresh channels through the earth and escape before it reaches the surface of the well. Hence the value of a narrow well ceases with metal. For these reasons it seems to me that it is quite possible for water to rise higher in a well with a narrow bore through out than in one narrow at the bottom and very considerably wider towards the top.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Yours, &c.,  
X. Y. Z.

## THE BRITANNIA AND CONWAY TUBULAR BRIDGES.

We make the following extracts from an extremely interesting article on the construction of that gigantic work of science and of art—the Britannia Bridge—in the last number of the Quarterly. The first extract refers to the tests which it was found necessary to apply to ascertain the mode by which the greatest strength in the hollow iron bridge could be obtained:—

"One of the most interesting and important results of the preliminary investigations so ably conducted by Mr. Fairbairn and his friend and associate Mr. Hodgkinson, was the astonishing difference found to exist between the power of cast and that of wrought iron to resist compression and extension. From the experience which engineers and builders had obtained in imposing weights upon cast-iron girders of all shapes and sizes, it had long been considered almost a mechanical axiom that iron possessed greater power to resist compression than extension; whereas Mr. Fairbairn's experiments, to his surprise, as well as to that of all who witnessed them, most clearly demonstrated that, after bearing a certain amount of weight, the resisting properties of cast and of wrought iron are diametrically opposite; in short, the results in figures proved to be nearly as follows:—

"Cast iron can resist per square inch—

Compression of from 35 to 49 tons.

Extension of " 3 " 7 "

"Wrought iron can resist per square inch—

Compression of from 12 to 13 tons.

Extension of " 16 " 18 "

"The unexpected results thus obtained were of incalculable practical value; for, if the preliminary experiments proposed by Mr. Stephenson had not been made, he, Mr. Fairbairn, Mr. Hodgkinson, Mr. Clark, and, indeed, all the eminent engineers and mathematicians of the present day, would, on the correct principle of everywhere adjusting the thickness of iron to the force it has to resist, have erroneously concurred in recommending that the proposed wrought iron tubes for crossing the Conway and Menai Straits should be constructed stronger at bottom than at top, instead of as it appears they ought to be stronger at top than at bottom, in consequence of which error the aerial gallery would have been improperly weakened in one part by an amount of iron which would have unscientifically overloaded it at another, and thus, like Falstaff's 'increasing belly and decreasing legs,' the huge mass, with diminished strength, would have laboured under unnecessary weight.

"By continuing with great patience and ability the experiments above referred to, it was finally ascertained that the relative strength of wrought iron in the top and bottom of the tubes should be in the proportion of about 5 to 4; and whereas, had they been constructed of cast iron, these proportions would have been reversed in the higher proportion of nearly 5 to 1, it may reasonably be asked why, if the latter material bears compression so much better than the former, it was not selected for the top of the tube? In theory this adjustment of the two metals to the force which each was peculiarly competent to resist, would have been perfectly correct. It, however, could not practically be effected, from the difficulty of casting as well as of connecting together plates ten and twelve feet in length of the very slight thickness required. Mr. Stephenson, therefore, adhered to his determination to make the whole of his aerial galleries of wrought iron; and we may here observe that, to ensure the public from accident, he further resolved that the amount of the force of extension upon them should be limited to one-third of their power of resistance, that of compression to one-half—the reason of the difference being that, inasmuch as any little flaw in the iron would infinitely more impair its power to resist extension than compression, it was evidently safer to approximate the limits of the latter than of the former.

"As the exact strength of a hollow wrought-iron tube, such as was proposed, was unknown to engineers, it was deemed necessary by Mr. Stephenson that its form, as well as the disposition of its materials, should be correctly ascertained. This portion of the investigation Mr. Fairbairn and his colleagues, with great care and ability, conducted by subjecting tubes of different shapes to a series of experiments, the results of which were briefly as follows:—

"1. Cylindrical tubes, on being subjected to nine very severe trials, failed successively by collapsing at the top—or, in other words, by evincing inability to resist compression—the tube, losing its shape, gradually became elongated, or lantern-jawed, while the two extremities were observed to flatten or bulge out sideways—besides which the ends, which for precaution sake rested on concentric wooden beds, invariably bent inwards.

"2. Elliptical tubes, with thick plates riveted to the top and bottom, had been particularly recommended for experiment by Mr. Stephenson. These tubes under heavy pressure displayed greater stiffness and strength than round or cylindrical ones; but, after being subjected to a variety of torturing experiments of a most ingenious description, they all evinced comparative weakness in the top to resist compression. They likewise exhibited considerable distortions of form.

"3. A family weakness in the head having been thus detected in all models circular at bottom and top, rectangular tubes were in their turn next subjected to trial. As they at once appeared to indicate greater strength than either of the other two forms had done.

"The following is an abstract of the important result of about forty experiments made by Messrs. Fairbairn, Hodgkinson, and Clark, on the comparative strength of circular, elliptical, and rectangular tubes:—Circular, 13; Elliptical, 15; Rectangular, 21.

"As soon as the rectangular was, by the investigation recommended by Mr. Stephenson, clearly ascertained to be the best form of hollow tube that could be selected, the next important problem to be determined by experiment was, what amount of strength should be given to it; or, in other words, what should be the thickness of its top and bottom, in which, as we have shown, consisted its main power.

"The investigations on this subject soon demonstrated that if, instead of obtaining this thickness by riveting together two or three layers of plates, they were, on the principle of the beam itself, placed in horizontal strata a



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